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1 [Achieving scalability in OLAP materialized view selection](#)



Thomas P. Nadeau, Toby J. Teorey

 November 2002 **Proceedings of the 5th ACM international workshop on Data Warehousing and OLAP**

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(347.21 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The goal of on-line analytical processing (OLAP) is to quickly answer queries from large amounts of data residing in a data warehouse. Materialized view selection is an optimization problem encountered in OLAP systems. Published work on the problem of materialized view selection presents solutions scalable in the number of possible views. However, the number of possible views is exponential relative to the number of database dimensions. A truly scalable solution must be polynomial time relative ...

Keywords: OLAP, OLAP performance, data warehouse, materialized views, view selection

2 [Generalized multidimensional data mapping and query processing](#)



Rui Zhang, Panos Kalnis, Beng Chin Ooi, Kian-Lee Tan

 September 2005 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 30 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(689.08 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Multidimensional data points can be mapped to one-dimensional space to exploit single dimensional indexing structures such as the B⁺-tree. In this article we present a Generalized structure for data Mapping and query Processing (GiMP), which supports extensible mapping methods and query processing. GiMP can be easily customized to behave like many competent indexing mechanisms for multi-dimensional indexing, such as the UB-Tree, the Pyramid technique, the iMinMax, and the iDistan ...

Keywords: Indexing, data mapping, efficiency

3 [Computational investigations of low-discrepancy sequences](#)



Ladislav Kocis, William J. Whiten



June 1997 **ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)**, Volume 23 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(295.58 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The Halton, Sobol, and Faure sequences and the Braaten-Weller construction of the generalized Halton sequence are studied in order to assess their applicability for the quasi Monte Carlo integration with large number of variates. A modification of the Halton sequence (the Halton sequence leaped) and a new construction of the generalized Halton sequence are suggested for unrestricted number of dimensions and are shown to improve considerably on the original Halton sequence. Problems associat ...

Keywords: Faure sequence, Halton sequence, Monte Carlo and quasi Monte Carlo integration, Sobol sequence, discrepancy, error of numerical integration, generalized Halton sequence, low-discrepancy sequences



4 STHoles: a multidimensional workload-aware histogram

Nicolas Bruno, Surajit Chaudhuri, Luis Gravano

May 2001 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 2001 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '01**, Volume 30 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(429.21 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Attributes of a relation are not typically independent. Multidimensional histograms can be an effective tool for accurate multiattribute query selectivity estimation. In this paper, we introduce *STHoles*, a "workload-aware" histogram that allows bucket nesting to capture data regions with reasonably uniform tuple density. *STHoles* histograms are built without examining the data sets, but rather by just analyzing query results. Buckets are allocated where needed the mos ...



5 Query evaluation techniques for large databases

Goetz Graefe

June 1993 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 25 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(9.37 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Database management systems will continue to manage large data volumes. Thus, efficient algorithms for accessing and manipulating large sets and sequences will be required to provide acceptable performance. The advent of object-oriented and extensible database systems will not solve this problem. On the contrary, modern data models exacerbate the problem: In order to manipulate large sets of complex objects as efficiently as today's database systems manipulate simple records, query-processi ...

Keywords: complex query evaluation plans, dynamic query evaluation plans, extensible database systems, iterators, object-oriented database systems, operator model of parallelization, parallel algorithms, relational database systems, set-matching algorithms, sort-hash duality



6 Statistical profile estimation in database systems

Michael V. Mannino, Paicheng Chu, Thomas Sager

September 1988 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 20 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index](#)

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.94 MB\)](#)[terms](#)

A statistical profile summarizes the instances of a database. It describes aspects such as the number of tuples, the number of values, the distribution of values, the correlation between value sets, and the distribution of tuples among secondary storage units. Estimation of database profiles is critical in the problems of query optimization, physical database design, and database performance prediction. This paper describes a model of a database of profile, relates this model to estimating ...

7 An optimal algorithm for approximate nearest neighbor searching fixed dimensions



Sunil Arya, David M. Mount, Nathan S. Netanyahu, Ruth Silverman, Angela Y. Wu
November 1998 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 45 Issue 6

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(287.94 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Consider a set of S of n data points in real d -dimensional space, R_d , where distances are measured using any Minkowski metric. In nearest neighbor searching, we preprocess S into a data structure, so that given any query point $q \in R_d$, is the closest point of S to q can be reported quickly. Given any po ...

Keywords: approximation algorithms, box-decomposition trees, closet-point queries, nearest neighbor searching, post-office problem, priority search

8 Analysis methodology I: Quasi-Monte Carlo methods in cash flow testing simulations

Michael G. Hilgers

December 2000 **Proceedings of the 32nd conference on Winter simulation**

Publisher: Society for Computer Simulation International

Full text available:  [pdf\(591.55 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

What actuaries call *cash flow testing* is a large-scale simulation pitting a company's current policy obligation against future earnings based on interest rates. While life contingency issues associated with contract payoff are a mainstay of the actuarial sciences, modeling the random fluctuations of US Treasury rates is less studied. Furthermore, applying standard simulation techniques, such as the Monte Carlo method, to actual multi-billion dollar companies produce a simulation that can ...

9 High Dimensional Direct Rendering of Time-Varying Volumetric Data

Jonathan Woodring, Chaoli Wang, Han-Wei Shen

October 2003 **Proceedings of the 14th IEEE Visualization 2003 (VIS'03) VIS '03**

Publisher: IEEE Computer Society

Full text available:  [pdf\(473.10 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#)

We present an alternative method for viewing time-varying volumetric data. We consider such data as a four-dimensional data field, rather than considering space and time as separate entities. If we treat the data in this manner, we can apply high dimensional slicing and projection techniques to generate an image hyperplane. The user is provided with an intuitive user interface to specify arbitrary hyperplanes in 4D, which can be displayed with standard volume rendering techniques. From the volum ...

Keywords: time-varying data, hyperslice, hyperprojection, integration operator, transfer function, raycasting, volume rendering

10

K-d trees for semidynamic point sets

 Jon Louis Bentley
May 1990 **Proceedings of the sixth annual symposium on Computational geometry**
Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(928.78 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A K-d tree represents a set of N points in K-dimensional space. Operations on a semidynamic tree may delete and undelete points, but may not insert new points. This paper shows that several operations that require $O(\log N)$ expected time in general K-d trees may be performed in constant expected time in semidynamic trees. These operations include deletion, undeletion, ne ...

11 iDistance: An adaptive B⁺-tree based indexing method for nearest neighbor search



 H. V. Jagadish, Beng Chin Ooi, Kian-Lee Tan, Cui Yu, Rui Zhang
June 2005 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 30 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.16 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In this article, we present an efficient B⁺-tree based indexing method, called iDistance, for K-nearest neighbor (KNN) search in a high-dimensional metric space. iDistance partitions the data based on a space- or data-partitioning strategy, and selects a reference point for each partition. The data points in each partition are transformed into a single dimensional value based on their similarity with respect to the reference point. This allows the points to be indexed using a B

Keywords: Indexing, KNN, nearest neighbor queries

12 Overlay networks, scalability and internet economics: Location based placement of whole distributed systems



 David Spence, Jon Crowcroft, Steven Hand, Tim Harris
October 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 ACM conference on Emerging network experiment and technology CoNEXT'05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(298.25 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The high bandwidth and low latency of the modern internet has made possible the deployment of *distributed computing platforms*. The *XenoServe* platform provides a distributed computing platform open to all and presents three major new challenges for resource discovery: Firstly, network location is key for effectively provisioning services, to mitigate against high-latency, high-load or component failure. Secondly, many services require a presence on several servers, with inter-relate ...

Keywords: location systems, peer-to-peer, resource discovery

13 A cost model for query processing in high dimensional data spaces



 Christian Böhm
June 2000 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 25 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(362.22 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

During the last decade, multimedia databases have become increasingly important in many application areas such as medicine, CAD, geography, and molecular biology. An important research topic in multimedia databases is similarity search in large data sets. Most current approaches that address similarity search use the feature approach, which transforms important properties of the stored objects into points of a high-dimensional

space (feature vectors). Thus, similarity search is transformed ...

Keywords: cost model, multidimensional index

14 Implementing data cubes efficiently



Venky Harinarayan, Anand Rajaraman, Jeffrey D. Ullman

June 1996 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1996 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data SIGMOD '96**, Volume 25 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.24 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Decision support applications involve complex queries on very large databases. Since response times should be small, query optimization is critical. Users typically view the data as multidimensional data cubes. Each cell of the data cube is a view consisting of an aggregation of interest, like total sales. The values of many of these cells are dependent on the values of other cells in the data cube. A common and powerful query optimization technique is to materialize some or all of these cells r ...

15 Session 3B: Optimal online bounded space multidimensional packing



Leah Epstein, Rob van Stee

January 2004 **Proceedings of the fifteenth annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithms**

Publisher: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics

Full text available: pdf(181.59 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

We solve an open problem in the literature by providing an online algorithm for multidimensional bin packing that uses only bounded space. To achieve this, we introduce a new technique for classifying the items to be packed. We show that our algorithm is optimal among bounded space algorithms for any dimension $d > 1$. Its asymptotic performance ratio is $(II_\infty)^d$, where $II_\infty \approx 1:691$ is the asymptotic performance ratio of the one-dimensional algorithm HARM ...

16 Clustering declustered data for efficient retrieval



Hakan Ferhatosmanoglu, Divyakant Agrawal, Amr El Abbadi

November 1999 **Proceedings of the eighth international conference on Information and knowledge management**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.11 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Modern databases increasingly integrate new kinds of information, such as multimedia information in the form of image, video, and audio data. Both the dimensionality and the amount of data that need to be processed is increasing rapidly, increasing the demand for the efficient retrieval of large amounts of multi-dimensional data. Declustering techniques for multi-disk architectures have been effectively used for storage. In this paper, we first establish that besides exploiting the parallel ...

17 A fiber optic hypermesh for SIMD/MIMD machines



Ted Szymanski

November 1990 **Proceedings of the 1990 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing**

Publisher: IEEE Computer Society

Full text available: pdf(1.41 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

A fiber optic multidimensional mesh-based network for SIMD and MIMD multiprocessors is proposed. For the basic building block, a novel distributed optical switch is proposed; The

switch requires 50 % fewer lasers/receivers than previous WDM optical crossbars and uses a novel random-access scheme which supports prioritized traffic. To implement very large networks using lasers with limited tunability (or electronic crossbars of small degree) we propose arranging switches into a novel n -dim ...

18 From discrepancy to declustering: Near-optimal multidimensional declustering strategies for range queries



Chung-Min Chen, Christine T. Cheng

January 2004 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 51 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(225.33 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Declustering schemes allocate data blocks among multiple disks to enable parallel retrieval. Given a declustering scheme D , its *response time* with respect to a query Q , $rt(Q)$, is defined to be the maximum number of data blocks of the query stored by the scheme in any one of the disks. If $|Q|$ is the number of data blocks in Q and M is the number of disks, then $rt(Q)$ is at least $\lceil |Q|/M \rceil$. One way to eval ...

Keywords: Declustering schemes, disk allocations, parallel database, range query

19 Searching in high-dimensional spaces: Index structures for improving the performance of multimedia databases



Christian Böhm, Stefan Berchtold, Daniel A. Keim

September 2001 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 33 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.39 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

During the last decade, multimedia databases have become increasingly important in many application areas such as medicine, CAD, geography, and molecular biology. An important research issue in the field of multimedia databases is the content-based retrieval of similar multimedia objects such as images, text, and videos. However, in contrast to searching data in a relational database, a content-based retrieval requires the search of similar objects as a basic functionality of the database system ...

Keywords: Index structures, indexing high-dimensional data, multimedia databases, similarity search

20 The GOLD definition language (GDL): an object oriented formal specification language for multidimensional databases



Juan Trujillo, Manuel Palomar, Jaime Gómez

March 2000 **Proceedings of the 2000 ACM symposium on Applied computing - Volume 1**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(421.67 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: OLAP, conceptual modeling, data warehouses, multidimensional databases, object-orientation

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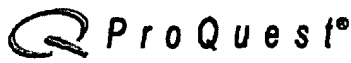
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by Filella Cubells, Iolanda, Ph.D., Universitat de Barcelona (Spain), 1995, 203 pages; AAT C541745



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